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Cassida mysorensis n. sp. from India
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae)

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ABSTRACT. *Cassida mysorensis* n. sp. is described from India. It is a unique species, with no close relatives in the Indian Subcontinent.

Key words: Entomology, taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae, Oriental Region.

Cassida mysorensis n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

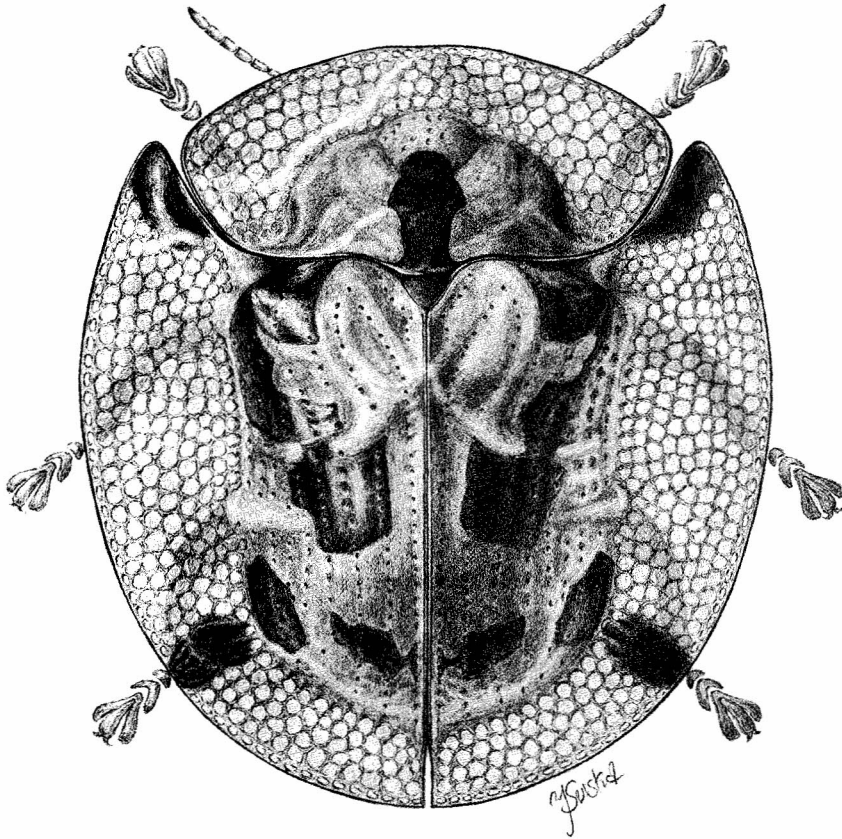
Named after locus typicus, Mysore in Karnataka Province of South India.

DIAGNOSIS

It is a unique species, with no close relatives in the Indian Subcontinent. Simple claws, but appearing slightly appendiculate due to distally projecting flanks of claw segment, place this species close to the group of moderately large species allied to *C. sexguttata* BOISD. They are distributed mostly in Papuan Subregion and insular part of Oriental Region. *C. mysorensis* differs from all species of the group in explanate margin of elytra with humeral and posterolateral spot (immaculate in most species of *C. sexguttata* group), except rare form of *C. albertisi* SP. which possesses similar spots, but *C. albertisi* differs in body length below 7.5 mm and elytral disc mostly black with yellow spots (mostly yellow with black spots in *C. mysorensis*). At first glance, *C. mysorensis* is similar to *Rhacocassis balyi* (BOH.) from Ceylon but has no antennal groove which is characteristic of the genus *Rhacocassis* SPAETH.

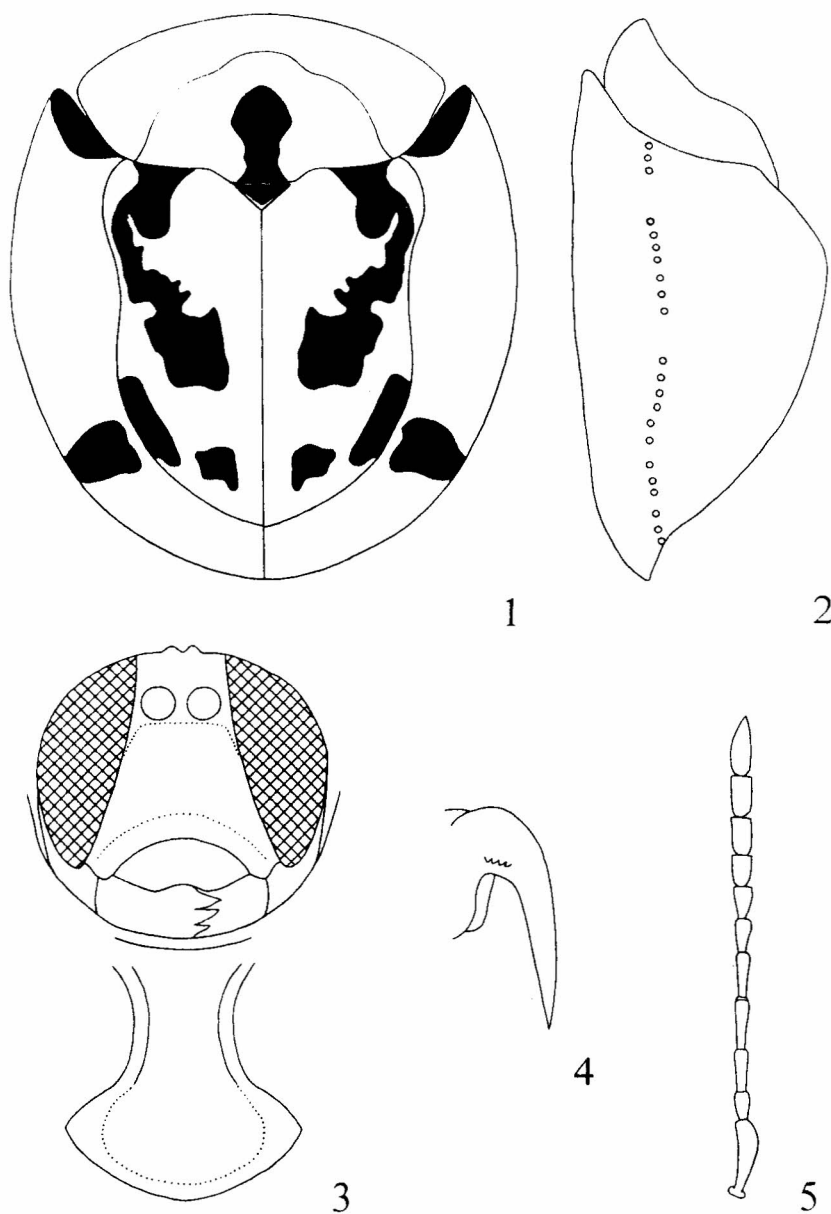
DESCRIPTION

Length: 8.3 mm, width: 7.4 mm, length of pronotum: 2.6 mm, width of pronotum: 5.4 mm, length/width ratio: 1.12, pronotum length/pronotum width ratio: 2.08.



1. *Cassida mysorensis* n. sp., habitus (by J. ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA)

Pronotum yellow, disc at base with black, elongate spot (fig. 1). Scutellum black. Elytra mostly yellow, each elytron disc with three black spots: first large, oblique, extending from humerus to second row of punctures, its posterior margin reaching half length of disc, second large, oval, in posterolateral part of disc,



2-6. *Cassida mysorensis* n. sp.: 2 - body outline and coloration, 3 - body in profile, 4 - head and prosteronum, 5 - antenna, 6 - tarsal claw

opposite to posterolateral spot of explanate margin, third smaller than the second, almost round, in apical part of disc, occupying external half of the first, and whole second and third intervals. Explanate margin of elytra with narrow humeral and broad posterolateral spots. Ventriles yellow. Antennae yellow with only apex of last segment slightly infusate.

Pronotum elliptical, widest at $2/5$ length, anterior margin moderately convex, sides subangulate, posterior margin strongly converging posterad. Disc strongly convex, but not bordered from explanate margin by sulcus, its surface smooth, glabrous. Explanate margin subhorizontal, broad, its surface smooth, glabrous, with honeycomb structure. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, their anterior margin deeply sinuate, humeri strongly protruding anterad, extending lateral angles of pronotum (fig. 2). Disc strongly convex (fig. 3), with top of convexity in anterior third, but with no postscutellar tubercle, postscutellar impressions deep, principal depressions large and moderately deep. Punctuation of elytra regular, fine, distance between punctures in rows 3-4 times larger than puncture diameter. Intervals several times wider than rows, flat, their surface smooth and glabrous. Marginal row distinct, with punctures c. three times larger than punctures of central rows. Explanate margin very broad, as wide as $2/3$ width of each elytron, subhorizontal, its surface smooth and glabrous. Apex of elytral epipleura pubescent.

Clypeus broad, c. twice wider than long, flat, its surface smooth and glabrous, no clypeal lines. Labrum very broad, only shallowly emarginate in the middle (fig. 4). Prosternal collar very short, prosternal process broad, strongly expanded apically, rhomboidal apical part with deep impression on each side. Antennae moderately elongate, reaching to the middle of metasternum, length ratio of antennal segments: 100:42:65:76:60:47:47:57:57:93, third segment c. 1.5 times longer than the second (fig. 5). Tarsi broad, claw segment not reaching behind apical setae of the third segment. Claws large, micropectinate, simple but appearing slightly appendiculate due to distally projecting flanks of claw segment (fig. 6).

TYPE

Holotype: SOUTH INDIA, Mysore, Shimoga, Agumbe Ghat, 2000, VI 1990 1, NATHAN (in the collection of senior author).